

1 The Board of Immigration Appeals

1.1 Scope of the Practice Manual

(a) Authority. — The Board of Immigration Appeals has the authority to prescribe rules governing proceedings before it. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(d)(3), (4).

(b) Purpose. — This manual describes procedures, requirements, and recommendations for practice before the Board of Immigration Appeals. This manual is provided for the information and convenience of the general public and for parties that appear before the Board.

(c) Disclaimer. — This manual does not carry the weight of law or regulation. This manual is not intended, nor should it be construed in any way, as legal advice, nor does it extend or limit the jurisdiction of the Board as established by law and regulation.

(d) Revisions. — The Board reserves the right to amend, suspend, or revoke the text of this manual at its discretion. To obtain updates of this manual, see Chapter 14.2 (Updates of the Practice Manual).

1.2 Function of the Board

(a) Role. — The Board of Immigration Appeals is the highest administrative tribunal on immigration and nationality matters in the United States. The Board is responsible for applying the immigration and nationality laws uniformly throughout the United States. Accordingly, the Board has been given nationwide jurisdiction to review the orders of Immigration Judges and certain decisions made by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and to provide guidance to the Immigration Judges, DHS, and others, through published decisions. The Board is tasked with resolving the questions before it in a manner that is timely, impartial, and consistent with the Immigration and Nationality Act and regulations, and to provide clear and uniform guidance to DHS, Immigration Judges, and the general public on the proper interpretation and administration of the Act and its implementing regulations. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(d)(1).

The Board is also responsible for the recognition of organizations and the accreditation of representatives wishing to appear before the Immigration Courts, DHS, and the Board.

(b) Location within the federal government. — The Board of Immigration Appeals is a component of the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and, along with the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge (OCIJ) and the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer (OCAHO), operates under the supervision of the Director of the Executive Office for Immigration Review. See 8 C.F.R. § 1003.0(a). In turn, the Executive Office for Immigration Review is a component of the Department of Justice and operates under the authority and supervision of the Attorney General. See Appendix C (Organizational Chart).

(c) Relationship to the Immigration Courts. — The Office of the Chief Immigration Judge (OCIJ) oversees the administration of the Immigration Courts nationwide and exercises administrative supervision over Immigration Judges. The Immigration Judges, as independent adjudicators, make determinations of removability, deportability, and excludability, and adjudicate applications for relief. The Board, in turn, reviews the decisions of the Immigration Courts. The decisions of the Board are binding on the Immigration Courts, unless modified or overruled by the Attorney General or a federal court. See Chapters 1.4(a) (Jurisdiction), 1.4(d) (Board decisions).

(d) Relationship to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). — The Department of Homeland Security was created in 2002 and assumed most of the responsibilities of the now abolished Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). DHS is responsible for the enforcement of the immigration laws and the administration of immigration and naturalization benefits. In contrast, the Board and the Immigration Courts are responsible for the independent adjudication of cases under the immigration and nationality laws. Thus, DHS is entirely separate from the Department of Justice and is deemed a party when appearing before the Board or an Immigration Court. See Chapters 1.4(a) (Jurisdiction), 1.4(d) (Board decisions), 1.4(f) (Department of Homeland Security).

(e) Relationship to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). — Prior to the creation of the Department of Homeland Security, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) was the component of the Department of Justice responsible for the enforcement of the immigration laws and the administration of immigration benefits. The role of the INS has now been assumed by the DHS. See subsection (d), above.

(f) Relationship to the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer (OCAHO). — The Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer (OCAHO) is an independent entity within the Executive Office for Immigration Review. OCAHO is responsible for hearings involving employer sanctions, antidiscrimination, and document fraud under the Immigration and Nationality Act. The Board does not review decisions made by OCAHO. OCAHO Administrative Law Judges may be designated by the Director of the Executive Office for Immigration Review to serve as Temporary Board Members.

(g) Relationship to the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO). — The Administrative Appeals Office (AAO), sometimes referred to as the Administrative Appeals Unit (AAU), was a component of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and is now a component of the Department of Homeland Security. The AAO is responsible for adjudicating appeals from DHS denials of certain kinds of applications and petitions, including employment-based immigrant petitions and most nonimmigrant visa petitions. See 8 C.F.R. §§ 103.2, 103.3. The AAO is not a component of the Executive Office for Immigration Review and should not be confused with EOIR or the Board. See Appendix C (Organizational Chart).

(h) Relationship to the Office of Immigration Litigation (OIL). — The Office of Immigration Litigation (OIL) conducts civil trial and appellate litigation in the federal courts and represents the United States in civil suits brought against the federal government regarding the movement of citizens and aliens across U.S. borders. OIL is a separate and distinct component of the Justice Department, located within the Civil Division, and should not be confused with EOIR or the Board. See Appendix C (Organizational Chart).

1.3 Composition of the Board

(a) General. — The Board consists of 15 Board Members, including a Chairman and up to two Vice Chairmen. Under the direction of the Chairman, the Board uses a case management system to screen all cases and manage its caseload. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(e). Under this system, the Board adjudicates cases in one of four ways:

(i) Individual. — The majority of cases at the Board are adjudicated by a single Board Member. In general, a single Board Member decides the case unless the case falls into one of six categories that require a decision by a panel of three Board Members. These categories are:

- the need to settle inconsistencies among the rulings of different immigration judges
- the need to establish a precedent construing the meaning of laws, regulations, or procedures
- the need to review a decision by an Immigration Judge or DHS that is not in conformity with the law or with applicable precedents
- the need to resolve a case or controversy of major national import
- the need to review a clearly erroneous factual determination by an Immigration Judge
- the need to reverse the decision of an Immigration Judge or DHS in a final order, other than nondiscretionary dispositions.

(ii) Panel. — Cases not suitable for consideration by a single Board Member are adjudicated by a panel consisting of three Board Members. The panel of three Board Members renders decisions by majority vote. Cases are assigned to specific panels pursuant to the Chairman's administrative plan. The Chairman may change the composition of the sitting panels and may reassign Board Members from time to time.

(iii) En banc. — The Board may, by majority vote or by direction of the Chairman, assign a case or group of cases for full en banc consideration. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(a)(5). By regulation, en banc proceedings are not favored.

(b) Chairman and Vice Chairmen. — The Chairman directs, supervises, and establishes internal operating procedures and policies for the Board. The Chairman is assisted in the performance of his or her duties by one or two Vice Chairmen. The Chairman and the Vice Chairmen are sitting Board Members.

(c) Board Members. — Board Members, including the Chairman and the Vice Chairmen, adjudicate cases coming before the Board. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(a)(4). Board Members may recuse themselves under any circumstances considered sufficient to require such action.

A vacancy, absence, or unavailability of a Board Member does not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the Board. Immigration Judges, retired Board Members, retired Immigration Judges, Administrative Law Judges, and senior EOIR attorneys with at least ten years of experience in the field of immigration law may be designated as Temporary Board Members. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(a)(1).

Parties appearing before the Board may not request specific Board Members or a specific panel to adjudicate their case. The Board also does not entertain inquiries regarding the identity of the panel or Board Members assigned to a pending case.

(d) Legal Staff. — The Board employs a legal staff assigned to support designated panels, Board Members, and functions. See generally 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(a)(6).

(e) Clerk's Office. — The Office of the Clerk is responsible for managing appellate records and information for the Board. The Clerk's Office is headed by the Chief Clerk of the Board. Cases in which an alien is not detained are processed by two regional teams (East and West), depending on the location of the Immigration Court. Cases involving detained aliens are processed by the Priority Case Management team. The Docket team processes adjudicated cases and serves decisions on parties. The Appeals Support team provides management support to all operations.

(f) Library. — The Board maintains a Law Library and Immigration Research Center (LLIRC). This law library is maintained for the Board's staff and the staff of the Executive Office for Immigration Review. The library is open to the public. See Chapter 1.5(b) (Library). The library also maintains a "Virtual Law Library" that is accessible at www.usdoj.gov/eoir. The Virtual Law Library serves as a comprehensive repository of immigration-related law and information for use by attorneys and the general public. The site serves as a complement to the LLIRC located within the headquarters complex of the Executive Office for Immigration Review.

(g) Public Affairs Office (EOIR). — Public relations for the Executive Office for Immigration Review, including the Board, are the responsibility of the Public Affairs Office. Among its duties, the Public Affairs Office serves as the Board's liaison with the press. See Appendix B (Directory).

(h) Office of General Counsel (EOIR). — The Office of General Counsel for the Executive Office for Immigration Review provides legal advice to the Executive Office for Immigration Review, including the Board. The Office of General Counsel is responsible for Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests for information from the Board. See

Chapter 13 (FOIA), Appendix B (Directory). The Office of General Counsel is also responsible for receiving complaints about attorneys and accredited representatives and initiates disciplinary proceedings when appropriate. The Office of General Counsel maintains the list of accredited representatives for the Board. See Chapters 2.4 (Accredited Representatives), 11 (Discipline of Practitioners).

1.4 Jurisdiction and Authority

(a) Jurisdiction. — The Board generally has the authority to review appeals from the following:

- decisions of Immigration Judges in removal, deportation, and exclusion proceedings (with some limitations on decisions involving voluntary departure, pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(b)(2), (3))
- decisions of Immigration Judges pertaining to asylum, withholding of deportation, withholding of removal, Temporary Protected Status, the Convention Against Torture, and other forms of relief
- decisions of Immigration Judges on motions to reopen where the proceedings were conducted in absentia
- some decisions pertaining to bond, parole, or detention, as provided in 8 C.F.R. part 1236, subpart A
- decisions of DHS on family-based immigrant petitions, the revocation of family-based immigrant petitions, and the revalidation of family-based immigrant petitions (except orphan petitions)
- decisions of DHS regarding waivers of inadmissibility for nonimmigrants under § 212(d)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act
- decisions of Immigration Judges in rescission of adjustment of status cases, as provided in 8 C.F.R. part 1246

- decision of DHS involving administrative fines and penalties under 8 C.F.R. part 1280

See 8 C.F.R. §§ 1003.1(b), 1292.3. The Board may review these matters either upon appeal by one of the parties or by certification. See 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(b), (c). Regarding the Board's scope of review, see Chapter 1.4(c) (Scope of review).

The Board also has the authority to:

- decide applications from organizations or attorneys requesting to be certified as providers of free legal services, as discussed in Chapter 2.4 (Accredited Representatives)
- discipline attorneys and accredited representatives for professional misconduct, as discussed in Chapter 11 (Discipline of Practitioners)

(b) No jurisdiction. — Although the Board exercises broad discretion over immigration matters brought before the Immigration Courts and DHS, there are certain matters that the Board generally does not have the authority to review, such as:

- the length of a grant of voluntary departure granted by an Immigration Judge under former § 244(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and current § 240B of the Immigration and Nationality Act
- direct appeals from persons removed or deported in absentia pursuant to former § 242B of the Immigration and Nationality Act and current § 240(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act
- credible fear determinations, whether made by an Asylum Officer or an Immigration Judge
- applications for advance parole
- applications for adjustment of status denied by DHS
- orphan petitions

- employment-based immigrant visa petitions
- waivers of the two-year foreign residence requirement for J-1 exchange visitors
- H and L nonimmigrant visa petitions
- K-1 fiancé / fiancée petitions
- employer sanctions
- DHS decisions involving administrative fines and penalties under 8 C.F.R. part 1280

See 8 C.F.R. § 103.3, 28 C.F.R. § 68.53(a), 28 C.F.R. § 68.55.

(c) Scope of review. —

(i) Immigration Judge decisions. —

(A) Questions of fact. — By regulation, the Board applies a clearly erroneous standard to an Immigration Judge's findings of fact, including credibility findings. See 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(d)(3).

(B) Questions of law. — The Board applies a de novo standard of review to questions of law, discretion, judgment, and other issues. See 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(d)(3).

(ii) DHS officer decisions. — The Board applies a de novo standard to all appeals of DHS officer decisions. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(d)(3).

(d) Board decisions. — Board decisions are rendered either by a single Board Member, by a panel of three, or in rare instances, the entire Board. See Chapter 1.3(a) (Composition of the Board). Upon the entry of a decision, the Board serves its decision upon the parties by regular mail. An order issued by the Board is final, unless and until it is stayed, modified, rescinded, or overruled by the Board, the Attorney General, or a federal court. See generally 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(d)(3), (f), (g). An order is deemed effective as of its issuance date, unless the order provides otherwise.

Board decisions are generally released in one of two forms: published and unpublished. For the citation format for Board cases, see Chapter 4.6(d) (Citation).

(i) Published decisions. — Published decisions are binding on the parties to the decision. Published decisions also constitute precedent that binds the Board, the Immigration Courts, and DHS. The vast majority of the Board's decisions are unpublished, but the Board periodically selects cases to be published. See 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(g). DHS decisions may also be published. See 8 C.F.R. §§ 103.3(c); 1103.3(c).

(A) Criteria. — Decisions selected for publication meet one or more of several criteria, including but not limited to: the resolution of an issue of first impression; alteration, modification, or clarification of an existing rule of law; reaffirmation of an existing rule of law; resolution of a conflict of authority; and discussion of an issue of significant public interest.

(B) Publication. — When a decision is selected for publication, it is prepared for release to the public. Headnotes are added, and an I&N Decision citation is assigned. Where appropriate, the parties' names are abbreviated, and alien registration numbers ("A numbers") are redacted. The decision is then served on the parties in the same manner as an unpublished decision.

Precedent decisions are collected and published in bound volumes of *Administrative Decisions Under Immigration and Nationality Laws of the United States* ("I&N Decisions"), which can be purchased from the United States Government Printing Office, (202) 512-1800. Copies of individual decisions may be obtained from the Board's Internet site. See Chapter 1.6(e) (Electronic communications). Questions about how to obtain copies of published cases may be directed to the Board's library. See Chapter 1.5(b) (Library).

(C) Interim Decisions. — In the past, the Board issued precedent decisions as slip opinions, called "Interim Decisions," before publication in a bound volume. See subsection (B), above. While precedent decisions are still assigned an "Interim Decision" number for administrative reasons, the proper citation is always to the volume and page number of the bound volume. See subsection (B), above. The use of the Interim Decision citation is greatly disfavored by the Board.

(ii) Unpublished decisions. — Unpublished decisions are binding on the parties to the decision but are *not* considered precedent for unrelated cases. Should a party in an unrelated matter nonetheless wish to refer to an unpublished Board decision, a copy of that decision should be attached to the party's brief, motion, or other submission. If a copy is not available, the alien registration number ("A number") and decision date should be provided.

The Board will entertain requests to publish an unpublished decision, but such requests are granted sparingly.

(iii) Indexed decisions. — Indexed decisions are unpublished, non-precedent decisions that are compiled for the use of Executive Office for Immigration Review staff. Should a party nonetheless wish to refer to an indexed decision, the decision should be treated as an unpublished case. See subsection (ii), above.

(iv) Advisory opinions. — The Board does not issue advisory opinions.

(e) Immigration Judges. — As a general matter, Immigration Judges decide issues of removability, deportability, and admissibility, and adjudicate applications for relief. The Board has broad authority to review the decisions of Immigration Judges. See 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(b). While the Immigration Courts and the Board are both components of the Executive Office for Immigration Review, the two are separate and distinct entities. Thus, administrative supervision of Immigration Judges is vested in the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge, not the Board. See Chapter 1.2(c) (Relationship to the Immigration Courts).

(f) Department of Homeland Security. — The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) enforces the immigration and nationality laws and represents the U.S. government's interests in removal, deportation, and exclusion proceedings. DHS also adjudicates visa petitions and applications for immigration benefits. See, e.g., 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(b)(4), (5). DHS is entirely separate from the Department of Justice. When appearing before the Board, DHS is deemed a party to the proceedings and is represented by its Office of Appellate Counsel. See Chapter 1.2(d) (Relationship to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)), Appendix C (Organizational Chart). The decisions of the Board are binding on DHS, unless modified or overruled by the Attorney General or a federal court. See Chapters 1.4(a) (Jurisdiction), 1.4(d) (Board decisions), 1.4(f) (Department of Homeland Security).

(g) Attorney General. — Decisions of the Board are reviewable by the Attorney General and may be referred to the Attorney General, at the request of the Attorney General, DHS, or the Board. The Attorney General may vacate decisions of the Board and issue his or her own decisions. 8 C.F.R. § 1003.1(d)(1)(i), 1003.1(h). Decisions of the Attorney General may be published as precedent decisions in *Administrative Decisions Under Immigration and Nationality Laws of the United States* (“I&N Decisions”).

(h) Federal courts. — The decisions of the Board are reviewable in certain federal courts, depending on the nature of the appeal. When a decision of the Board is reviewed by a federal court, the Board provides that court with a certified copy of the record before the Board.

The Board cannot advise parties regarding the propriety of or means for seeking judicial review.

1.5 Public Access

(a) Office location. — The Board of Immigration Appeals is located in Falls Church, Virginia, which is within the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area. With the specific exceptions made for the public information window, the law library, and on appropriate occasions the Oral Argument Room, access to Board facilities is limited to authorized personnel.

(b) Library. —

(i) Law Library and Immigration Research Center. — The Board maintains a Law Library and Immigration Research Center (LLIRC) at 5201 Leesburg Pike, Suite 1200, Falls Church, Virginia 22041. The library is located on the twelfth floor of Building Three of the Skyline Mall complex. The library maintains select sources of immigration law, including Board decisions, federal statutes and regulations, federal case reporters, immigration law treatises, and various secondary source materials. The library serves the Board and the component agencies of the Executive Office for Immigration Review, but is also open to the public. For hours, directions, and collection information, contact the library at (703) 605-1103 or visit the Board’s Internet site. See Appendix B (Directory).

The Board library is not a lending library, and all materials must be viewed on the premises. While library staff may assist patrons in locating materials, library

staff are not available for research assistance. Library staff may not provide legal advice or guidance regarding the filing, procedures, or follow-up for matters before the Board. Library staff may, however, provide guidance in locating published decisions of the Board. The Law Library does not accept any filings for any individual proceedings. See Chapter 3 (Filing with the Board).

Limited self-service photocopying is available in the library. Smoking is prohibited.

(ii) Virtual Law Library. — The library also maintains a “Virtual Law Library” accessible at www.usdoj.gov/eoir. The Virtual Law Library serves as a comprehensive repository of immigration-related law and information for use by attorneys and the general public.

(c) Oral argument. — The public may attend oral argument under certain circumstances. See Chapter 8 (Oral Argument).

(d) Records. —

(i) Inspection by parties. — Parties to a proceeding, and their legal representatives, may inspect the official record of proceedings by prior arrangement with the Clerk’s Office. Parties may review the entire record, except any portion of the record that is prohibited to the party (e.g., classified information, documents under a protective order). Removal of records by parties or other unauthorized persons is prohibited.

(ii) Inspection by non-parties. — Persons or entities who are not party to a proceeding must file a request for information pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). See Chapter 13 (Freedom of Information Act). The Clerk’s Office may not permit non-parties to inspect the record or any part thereof.

(iii) Copies for parties. — The Clerk’s Office, subject to the availability of resources, may provide up to 25 pages of the record to a party without charge. Otherwise, the Clerk’s Office may, in its discretion, refer the party to the FOIA Unit for assistance. For parties inspecting the record on site, limited self-service copying is available. Parties may obtain a copy of any portion of the record, provided that portion is not prohibited to the party (e.g., classified information, documents under a protective order).

(iv) Copies for non-parties. — The Clerk's Office will not provide non-parties with copies of any official record, whether in whole or in part. Non-parties must file a request for information pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). See Chapter 13 (Freedom of Information Act).

(v) Confidentiality. — The Board must balance the public's need for information with the protection of persons who appear before the Board. The Board takes special precautions to ensure the confidentiality of cases involving asylum applicants, battered alien spouses and children, exclusion proceedings, and classified information.

1.6 Inquiries

(a) All communications. — All inquiries to the Board must contain or provide the following information for each alien:

- complete name (as it appears on the charging document or petition)
- alien registration number ("A number"), if applicable
- type of proceeding (removal, deportation, exclusion, bond, visa petition)

See also Chapter 3.3(c)(vi) (Cover page and caption). If a party has more than one case before the Board, the inquiry must specify which case is the subject of the inquiry.

(b) Telephone calls. — Most questions to the Board can be answered through one of two automated phone numbers, "ASQ" and "BIA TIPS". See Appendix I (Telephonic Information). Requests for action must be in writing, unless there is an emergency situation. See generally Chapter 6 (Stays and Expedite Requests). Requests for information may be made in writing or telephonically, pursuant to the procedures set forth below. Collect calls are not accepted.

(i) Simple inquiries. —

(A) ASQ. – The Automated Status Query system or “ASQ” (pronounced “ask”) provides information about the status of cases before an Immigration Judge or the Board. See Appendix B (Directory), Appendix I (Telephonic Information). ASQ contains a phone menu (in English and Spanish) covering most kinds of cases. The caller must provide the alien registration number (“A number”) of the alien involved.

For cases before the Board, ASQ contains information regarding:

- appeals of most Immigration Judge decisions
- briefing deadlines
- filing instructions

For cases before the Board, ASQ does not contain information regarding:

- bond, interlocutory, and visa petition appeals
- motions before the Board
- appeals or motions to reopen or to reconsider

If an inquiry cannot be answered by ASQ, inquiries may be directed to the Clerk’s Office. See Appendix B (Directory). Callers must be aware that clerks, like all Board staff, are prohibited from providing any legal advice, and that no information provided by the Clerk’s Office may be construed as legal advice.

(B) BIA TIPS. – The Board of Immigration Appeals Telephonic Instructions and Procedures System or “BIA TIPS” contains recorded answers to commonly asked questions, including how to file an appeal, motion, brief, change of address, or other document with the Board. See Appendix B (Directory), Appendix I (Telephonic Information). When the recorded information does not adequately answer the question, pressing “0” for the operator connects the caller with Clerk’s Office staff.

(ii) Complex inquiries. — Callers must bear in mind that the Board may not engage in ex parte communications or provide legal advice. Complex inquiries are best submitted in writing, whenever possible and appropriate.

In the event that a telephonic inquiry is inappropriate for the Clerk's Office, the Clerk's Office may advise a caller to submit an inquiry in writing or otherwise refer the caller to qualified personnel. See Appendix B (Directory).

(iii) Projected processing times. — Given the volume and the varying complexity of the cases before the Board, the Board cannot predict processing times upon request. However, most parties can expect to receive a filing receipt for an appeal, a motion to reopen, or a motion to reconsider within 1-2 weeks of filing.

(iv) Inquiries to specific staff members. — Because of concerns regarding ex parte communications and judicial propriety, the Board does not permit parties to communicate directly with the Board Members or other staff assigned to any given case. For this reason, the Board does not reveal to the public the names of the Board Members or other staff who are assigned to a pending case.

(v) Emergencies and expedite requests. — The Board provides special procedures for emergency situations. See Chapter 6 (Stays and Expedite Requests).

(c) Faxes. — The Board does not accept faxes or other electronic transmissions transmitted directly to the Board without prior authorization. Faxes that are sent to a third party and then hand-delivered to the Board are acceptable under certain conditions. See Chapter 3.1(a)(vi) (Faxes).

(d) Mail and other forms of delivery. — The Board uses different addresses for different means of delivery. Appendix A (Mailing Addresses). The public should carefully observe the guidelines in Chapters 3.1(a)(iii) (Mail) and 3.1(a)(iv) (Hand delivery and overnight delivery). An "attention" line indicating the intended recipient, if the name or office is known, should appear at the bottom left of the envelope or at the appropriate location on the mailing label or form.

(e) Electronic communications. —

(i) Internet. — The Executive Office for Immigration Review maintains an Internet web site at <http://www.usdoj.gov/eoir>. See Appendix B (Directory). The site contains information about the Board and other components of the Executive Office for Immigration Review, such as newly published regulations and Board

precedent decisions, events at the Executive Office for Immigration Review, a copy of the “Questions and Answers Regarding Proceedings before the Board,” and a copy of this manual.

(ii) E-mail. — The Board does not correspond with the public through e-mail communications.

(iii) E-filing. — The Board does not have electronic filing, or “e-filing,” at this time. Certain forms can, however, be filled in on-line, but must be printed for hard copy submission to the Board. See Chapter 12.2(b) (Obtaining forms).

(iv) Faxes. — See subsection (c), above.

(f) Emergencies and expedite requests. — If imminent deportation or other impending circumstances require urgent Board action, parties should follow the procedures set forth in Chapter 6 (Stays and Expedite Requests).

*Cited in Uppal v. Holder,
No. 07-72614 archived on June 14, 2010*